याचिका पर कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय ने आदेश दिया कि विद्वान विचारण न्यायाधीश द्वारा दिया गया अंतरिम स्थगन तब तक निलंबित रहेगा जब तक कि अधिकारिता आधार पर मूल रिट याचिका को खारिज करने के विरुद्ध कंपनी द्वारा की गई अपील और गुरुदास दासगुप्त और श्री जीवन राय द्वारा की गई अपील का निपटान नहीं हो जाता। यह अपीलें अभी नियमित बैंच के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जानी हैं।

बैलाडिला निक्षेप-II बी के हस्तान्तरण के विरुद्ध जुलाई, 1996 में दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में एक जनहित मुकदमा भी दायर किया गया है।

यह विषय अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है और विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों से इसकी विस्तृत जांच करने की आवश्यकता है। तथापि, यह मामला न्यायालय में लंबित है इसलिए सरकार न्यायिक अधिमत की प्रतीक्षा करेगी।

Total Value of Enemy Property

2759. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the enemy property which is with the Custodian of Enemy Property for India;

(b) what part of the property is lying dead and what part of the property is put to productive use;

(c) what will finally be done to this property;

(d) what is the historical source of such property; and

(e) what is the mechanism to monitor work of the Custodian?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) Details of the value of Enemy Property with the Custodian of Enemy Property are as follows:

	Invested Amount (In Rs.)	Maturity Amount (In Rs.)
1. Treasury Bills (as on 30.8.96)	58,63,86,400	66,20,00,000
2. Amount in current A/C (as on 2.8.96)	11,27,506	
3. Buildings and landed properties (as in 1970/71	5,65,00,000(approximately)	
4. Shares	2,06,00,000(Face value approx).	

As the values pertain to different points of time, it would not be appropriate to aggregate them.

(b) Except the amount lying in the Current Account, the entire property is put to productive use. The amount in the Current Account is required to be kept to meet expenses like property tax, unforeseen repairs, etc.

(c) The Enemy Property Act, 1968 as amended from time to time, provides for the continued vesting of the enemy property vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India.

(d) As and when an armed conflict and/or war breaks out between India and another country, emergency is declared under the Constitution and the Defence of India Act is enacted under which "enemy" is defined. It also provides for vesting of properties of enemy nationals in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, Bombay.

The Defence of India Act lapses 6 months after the expiry of the emergency. The Enemy Property Act of 1968, as amended from time to time, provides for the continuation of vesting of these enemy properties in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India even after the expiry of the Defence of India Act and Rules framed thereunder.

(e) the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, Bombay, is a statutory body set up under the Enemy Property Act, 1968, as amended from time to time, and functions under the overall supervision of the Government of India.

Sick Tea Gardens in Southern Assam

2760. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of sick and weak tea gardens in Southern Assam, some of which have already been abandoned and the rest are also not in a position to survive;

(b) if so, the specific measures taken by the Tea Board to revitalise these gardens;

(c) whether Government have contemplated any steps to save lives of tea labourers of these gardens; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) to (d) A survey by the Tea Board, sometime back revealed that there were 47 weak tea gardens and 5 closed tea gardens in Assam. The incidence of sickness/ weakness of these gardens has decreased since then owing to improved economic conditions and continued stability in the State. The difficulties faced by sick and weak tea gardens are quite complex arising out of the diverse causes such as managerial/financial problems protracted litigation etc. These have been discussed with the commercial banks under the aegis of Tea Board to facilitate funding and related measures.

Tea Board has several schemes for welfare of plantation workers in tea estates. These welfare schemes inter-alia include providing grant to the wards of the tea gardens workers for pursuing studies above the primary level and also providing financial assistance to educational institutions, hospitals etc. for construction of health centres, extension of educational and vocational training and specialised treatment facilities for the benefit of the tea garden workers and their families.

Working of KVIC in Andhra Pradesh

2761. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY of be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a review of the activities of the KVIC in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that an outside agency is being invited to examine the working of KVIC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Every year, while considering the budget proposals of the implementing agencies viz State KVI Boards, Institutions, the progress achieved is reviewed. Only then the programme for